

Cheering.

The accounts from all quarters of the United States are of the most cheering and encouraging character for the success of the American ticket for the Presidency and Vice Presidency in almost every paper. The following account we take from the Richmond Whig, a paper that stands high as to good judgement and safe calculations;

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.—We publish copious extracts, to-day, from Whig and American papers, North, South, East, and West, cordially endorsing and ratifying the nominations of Fillmore and Donelson.

Their nominations, in all sections of the country, have been received with tenfold more cordiality than we had ever dreamed was possible. From Maine to Texas the same warm sentiment of approval prevails—showing that there is entire harmony and unanimity among the conservative Whigs and American forces, in each and all the States of the Union in support of the Philadelphia ticket. We hail these auspicious auguries with feelings of unalloyed satisfaction. They are an unmistakable indication of a general and almost universal purpose to "crush out" Abolition fanaticism and agitation, through the elevation to the Presidency of a man, national in all his sympathies and principles, and who is as true as steel to the reserved rights of the State and the Constitution of the country. The old line Whigs everywhere appear to be themselves again, and to be rushing to the support of Mr. Fillmore with unusual alacrity and pleasure. With an effective organization of our forces, and with quiet, diligent, earnest work, we cannot for a moment permit ourselves to doubt the result. We have a well-known, approved, tried, sound, conservative, "WASHINGTON LIKE" man as our standard bearer, one whose ability, integrity, and fidelity no man of any party will seriously question. Let us all, then, enter upon the patriotic labor before us with an indomitable spirit and an unflagging zeal, and we verily believe that we shall not have toiled in vain—but the victory will be ours.

[Richmond Whig.]

War between the Pierce and Buchanan factions in Maryland.

The Baltimore American of the 18th has the following:

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.—The strong movement of Mr. Pierce's friends in this city, to secure an endorsement of his claims to the nomination at Cincinnati, has aroused the most earnest opposition upon the part of those of the party preferring Mr. Buchanan. The sharp practice of the Pierce division of the party has given them a momentary advantage, but it has been only gained at the expense of much excitement and division.

The latest and most noted development of this party **EXISTS**, is the resignation of Robert Clinton Wright Esq., the President of the City Convention, who has

recalled that he cannot consent to which

"can deliberately provoke discord when

its highest duty commands its utmost efforts to preserve harmony, and which

virtually lends itself to the fortunes, as I believe, of a small and intensely selfish faction of the party."

Mr. Wright's high character and party fidelity heretofore, give great weight to these words of heavy condemnation.

Moffitt's Thresher and Separator.—In our paper of 1854, p. 6, and also in 1855, p. 6, we mentioned the remarkable success of Moffitt's Separator, both in this country and in Europe. Since that time it was exhibited at our State Fair, and received another first premium, making four premiums at Ohio State Fairs, a first premium at the N. Y. Crystal Palace exhibition—the great battle-ground of implements from all parts of the world—and numerous premiums wherever it has been exhibited throughout the country within the last three years. We have carefully examined this machine at various times, and from the great number and high respectability of testimonial furnished by those who have tried it, we are bound to class this among the greatest agricultural machines of the age.

All persons in want of such a machine should take warning by the loss of grain last season, and send orders early, as is not to be disengaged. It will be seen by an advertisement in this paper that Messrs. Owens, Lane & Dyer of Hamilton, Butler Co., O., have one of the largest and most complete Threshing Machine Shops in the West, manufacturing exclusively Moffitt's patent. We can recommend them as an old and tried firm, who make their work as profitable to their patrons as to themselves.—[Ohio Cultivator, Feb. 15, 1855.]

AUGUST ELECTION.

We are authorised to announce A. H. WARD, Esq., as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in the 9th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton and Bracken.

GRANVILLE CASOY is the nominee of the American Party, in the Colemansville District, for the office of Magistrate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of M. D. Martin.

We are authorised to announce JAMES R. HALLAN, of Newport, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in the 9th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton and Bracken, and Harrison.

We are authorised to announce WILLIAM W. TRIMBLE, Esq., of Harrison, as a candidate for Circuit Court Judge in the 9th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, Bracken and Harrison.

Kentucky Age, Cov. Journal, Newport News, Mayville Eagle, and Maysville Express copy till the day of Election, and send bills to this office.

SAUL M. MOORE, of Covington, is a candidate for Circuit Judge in the 9th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Bracken, Campbell, Harrison and Pendleton.

We are authorised to announce E. H. PHELLS, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in the 9th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Harrison and Pendleton.

The following is from the principle account of the wealthy and highly respectable house of Messrs. Voris & Bro., of this city, and presents ONE OF THE MOST WONDERFUL CURES IN THE ANNALS of medical history:

Mr. H. G. Farrel—Dear Sir: Actuated by a sense of gratefulness, I submit the following as instance of the utility of your great medicine. My child, three years old, was attacked with a terrible disease, which is less than six hours prostrated it to total helplessness. The limbs became so rigid that not a joint could not be bent; the flesh turned black and cold and entirely deprived of feeling, the eyes fixed, partially closed and altogether blind, following this was deafness to all sounds; the spine became contracted and so

The search for the Pacific—Long Passage of Other Vessels.

The return of the propeller Arctic, Capt. Hartstein, to Sandy Hook, from her first cruise in search of the missing steamer Pacific, and her report of her want of success, has, in many minds, resolved their gloomy forebodings into certainty. The Pacific is out from Liverpool fifty-nine days to-days, and yet we find from sixty to one hundred days not unusually long passages, at this season of the year, for our best packets.

Among the arrivals at this port published in Thursday's and Friday's Herald, ship Conelius Grinnell, sixty days from London; bark Coriolanus, seventy-four days from Bremen; brig Von Schack, one hundred days from Newcastle; brig Frances, forty days from St. Domingo; ship Macaulay, ninety-two days from Marseilles; ship Harvest arrived at the Capes of Virginia in ninety days from Liverpool; brig Erie, sixty days from Aux Cayes, for Boston, was spoken on the 17th inst.—short of provisions, had lost nearly all her crew, and intended putting into N. S.

From these facts it will be seen that on the hypothesis generally thought most probable—that the detention of the packets has been caused by the fields of ice off Cape Race—there ought to be no grounds for real alarm—certainly none for despair—should she not be heard from for two or three weeks to come?

The propeller Arctic left New York, in search, on the 11th of February, and steered east-south-east, and met a gale on the 12th. It commenced about half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, the wind blowing north-north-west. It blew severely for about forty-eight hours, and left the vessel with eight feet of water in the hold, by reason of the bunkers not being secured at the dock when leaving.—[New York Herald, 23d inst.]

FILLMORE and DONELSON.—We met an old line, out and out Andy Johnson, blind-folded Democrat this morning, with tears in his eyes. We had been in the country, and had not heard of the nominations of the Philadelphia Convention. We inquired with all the delicacy we could muster, what was the cause of the old man's sorrows. His only answer was, while tears choked his utterance: "D—n you know nothing, you've done it at last." "Done what?" we asked.—"Nominated men to whom the South can object; whose history is platform enough."

The old fellow tumbled into his rock-away, drove bellowing down the street. We heard him mutter as he went: "Fillmore and Donelson, d—n the Know-Nothings."—Memphis Whig.

A gentleman observing his horse to show strong symptoms of biting a lady as she was passing by, observed—"My horse, madam, considers all flesh as game."

Cooking Stoves and Tin Ware.

I have on hand and for sale a most beautiful lot of Cooking Stoves and Tin Ware.

Friends, I am receiving and manufacturing one of the largest stocks of FURNITURE, CHAIRS, MATTRESS, CARPETING, OIL CLOTH, EIGHT DAY and THIRTY-HOUR BRASS CLOCKS, ever before offered in this market.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Rev. W. H. HONNELL will commence a protracted meeting at Mt. Pleasant, on the Friday preceding the second Sabbath in April, and continue until after Sabbath.

Moffitt's Thresher and Separator.—In our paper of 1854, p. 6, and also in 1855, p. 6, we mentioned the remarkable success of Moffitt's Separator, both in this country and in Europe. Since that time it was exhibited at our State Fair, and received another first premium, making four premiums at Ohio State Fairs, a first premium at the N. Y. Crystal Palace exhibition—the great battle-ground of implements from all parts of the world—and numerous premiums wherever it has been exhibited throughout the country within the last three years. We have carefully examined this machine at various times, and from the great number and high respectability of testimonial furnished by those who have tried it, we are bound to class this among the greatest agricultural machines of the age.

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THE NEWS.

CYNTHIANA, KY.

THURSDAY, - - - MARCH 27.

American Nominations!

FOR PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK,
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON,
OF TENNESSEE,
FOR SHERIFF,
MORTIMER D. MARTIN.
FOR DEPUTY-SHERIFF,
ALONZO JACKSON.
FOR CIRCUIT COURT CLERK,
DAVID PLINY ROBB.

The Age tries to figure out the election of a sag nicht President without the aid of New York. That will be something new under the sun. The American party has New York, for certain; and experience has shown that to carry New York is to elect the President. Let Johnson cogitate upon these significant facts, and he will moderate his extravagant boasting.

PIERCE AND DOUGLAS.—The correspondent of the New York Herald says:

"I learn this evening, from reliable authority, that the feud between General Pierce and Judge Douglas is very bitter."

STRAWBERRYS.—Mr. Newland, the American strawberry man, has been induced from the solicitations of friends to call at the Post-office on Friday, (tomorrow,) and remain till 10 o'clock, A. M., when he must leave for Paris to meet appointments there.

BETTER CITIZENS.—In Cincinnati, the Roman Catholic Irish residents are actually plotting treason openly, and have issued a subscription paper calling for aid to form military companies for foreign invasion. This is its very language:

"We therefore solicit your donation in aid of an independent Irish battalion, to which we can all look with pride, and which will be placed beyond the reach of State authority, when duty we owe the land of our birth calls upon us to use them."

The American Party Dead.

So says Johnson. Every week he kills off and buries "Sam," winding up with a grand funeral oration over his dead carcass, proclaiming him dead, dead, dead, beyond the hope of resurrection. Yet, somehow the "critter" always comes to life again, and Johnson has the trouble of killing and burying him again, and re-preaching his funeral sermon. He won't stay killed; but, like a "possum," when Johnson thinks he has despatched him, that the spark of life is extinct, he is up again, livelier, stronger, and more troublesome and dangerous than ever. A queer chap, that fellow Sam! He is always at his antics. We shouldn't be surprised if his next performance should be the election of a President. Johnson has a troublesome time of it as the executioner of Sam. He will be apt to give up the job by the ides of November.

Western Lunatic Asylum.

We have received the Report of the Board of Managers of the Western Lunatic Asylum, located at Hopkinsville, Ky., for the years 1854-5. We have not had time to give it a critical examination, but will do so as early as possible. By-the-by, as a reminder to our brothers of the press, we extract the following from the report of the accomplished Superintendent, Dr. ANNAN:

The editors and publishers of the following papers have forwarded them regularly and gratuitously to this Asylum. They will please accept not only of my thanks, but also the grateful acknowledgements of my unfortunate patients, whose hearts have been made glad, and whose sorrows have been soothed, by the perusal of their interesting numbers."

Of all the papers in the State, there are only TWELVE who thus contribute to the happiness of these unfortunates. We shall have something to say to our brother editors next week, about this matter.

THE NOMINATIONS IN IOWA.—We learn from the Burlington Gazette, of the 8th, that the Americans of Iowa held a State Convention at Iowa City, on the 5th, and sanctioned with scarcely a dissenting voice the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson. Strong resolves against coalition with either the Republicans or the Democrats were adopted, and the Convention adopted the Philadelphia platform in toto. An electoral ticket was nominated, and pledged to advocate the cause of the American ticket. The Gazette says:

PIERCE AND BUCHANAN IN VIRGINIA.—A Richmond correspondent of the New York Herald says:

General Pierce is dead in Virginia, and Mr. Buchanan is the first choice of most and the second choice of all the Democrats in the State. Gen. Gordon, of Albermarle, made a rally for Pierce, but it fell still-born, though the veteran General is always popular. The resolution which was offered for the administration could not pass until the committee explained to the convention that it was not to be construed into an endorsement or recommendation of Pierce. *SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI.* Virginia is sure for Old Buck.

MR. FILLMORE.—The Baltimore Patriot says of the nominations made at Philadelphia:

That the nomination of Mr. Fillmore will appeal strongly to the support of that large class of voters which inclines neither to the extreme North, nor to the extreme South, there can be no possible doubt. Of all our modern Presidents, Mr. Fillmore is the only one whose yesterday's look backwards with a smile."

THE Fulton (Mo.) Telegraph, heretofore Whig, has come out in favor of the American party and its Presidential Ticket.

The Pacific Railroad.

This vast project is again engaging the attention of Congress. Without the aid of that body, it is not likely to be built soon if ever. Simply considered as a military road, for the transportation of troops and military stores to our Pacific coast, it is obviously a national necessity; and, viewed as such, it is as clearly within the constitutional power of congress to aid in its construction.

The recent threatening attitude of England and France towards this country, shows the importance of our having this railroad built, to enable us to defend our Pacific coast in the not improbable event of a war with one or more of the maritime States of Europe. In such a war, the naval force of our enemy might cut off our communication through the Panama railroad, and leave California and Oregon to fall a prey to the invader.

The people would sustain their representatives in this grand undertaking.—It is universally popular. An enterprise of such magnitude, importance and sublimity, is in consonance with the genius and spirit of a great people. It is a magnificent project—to belt the North American continent with iron; to connect the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by an iron road over which shall be carried the commerce of a world, bearing on its swelling tide the wealth of two hemispheres; to startle the trackless wilds of the great American desert, the haunts of the buffalo and his hunter, the wild Camanche, with the echoes of the locomotive; to carry into those vast plains, waving with verdure which springs up but to wither and fall uncropped, the enterprise and improvements of civilized man—it would be the crowning work of the nineteenth century—a crowning work of the wisdom and enterprise of the nineteenth century—a monument of the wisdom and enterprise of the present generation.

Down on the Hessians.

The Age says that the southern Know-Nothings are a "horde of pilfering Hessians." How can the K. N.'s withstand such bewitching compliments as this?—Surely they cannot fail to be wooed into the ranks of the Sag Nicht party by such flattery!

But we must caution our Pike street neighbor against making such attacks on his German friends, when complimenting the K. N.'s. They may get "riled," if he don't take care. We never before heard the Hessians charged with "pilfering," as a people. According to our information, their character for honesty is as good as that of other Germans, and dishonesty has never been attributed to the German race. Why, then, does the Age single out the Germans, to brand them with the odious crime of pilfering?

The Hessians fought against us, as mercenary soldiers, in the Revolutionary war, but history does not inform us that they were noted for pilfering. Though they were our enemies, they were brave and faithful soldiers. We presume they were forced into the service against us, by their arbitrary princes; that they were victims of the iron conscription, which, in Germany, drags men from their homes, and compels them to fight and bleed in wars in which their sympathies have no share. Hard has been the fate of many of those brave but involuntary soldiers, and detestable the tyranny which has compelled them to draw the mercenary sword, without the sustaining consciousness of fighting for their "father-land," as the German delights to call his own beloved Germany.

We deem it due to the memory of the Hessians, and to the truth of history, to say thus much in their vindication, against this illiberal slur cast upon them by the Kentucky Age.

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Donelson and the Age.

The Age, in that savage and murderous spirit which it manifests against Know-Nothings in general, killed off Andrew Jackson Donelson, with one dash of the terrible pen of its editor, which we can compare to nothing short of the sword of Attila, "the scourge of God." But it not only did this. It vowed, also, that the name of that unfortunate candidate should never again soil the fair pages of that immaculate sheet, (woful fate!)—that it should be blotted from the Book of Life, itself—from the columns of the Kentucky Age, published in the thriving town of Cynthiana!

That last thrust was the "unkindest cut of all"—that the very name of poor Donelson should be forever excluded from the classic columns of such a magnificent sheet, if we mistake not, we find that detested name in almost every column—it is Donelson, Donelson, everywhere!—What is the matter? Has the lost one been found, the dead come to life? Or, has the ghost of the murdered Donelson revisited the sanctum of our Pike street neighbor to upbraid him for his cruelty, that he thus forgets his vow, and can write and exclaim and howl nothing but Donelson, Donelson? As the ghost of murdered Banquo broke upon the festive joy of the regicide Macbeth, and would not down at his bidding, so does the ghost of the done for Donelson haunt the sight of the troubled editor of the Age. We can imagine how, when it breaks upon his lone midnight musings, like the "Thane of Cawdor," Johnson starts back affrighted, his hair standing up on the crown of his head like the quills on the porcupine's back, and his appalled spirit cries out:

"Thou canst not say I did it: never shake thy gory locks at me."

Avant and quit my sight! Let the earth hide thee!

Thy bones are marrowless, thy blood is cold; Thou hast no speculation in those eyes Which thou dost glare with."

The name of Donelson will continue to haunt Johnson, like a grave-yard spectre, until after the election, and we expect to hear nothing but insane ravings about Donelson, Donelson! Every form of abuse will be poured out upon it, to drive back the troublesome ghost to the grave to which Johnson thought he had consigned it, but it will not down, even at his bidding.

The name of Donelson is one of fear and power to the Sag Nichts. It troubles them exceedingly. It recalls painful reminiscences of the old-fashioned Democracy and uncompromising Americanism of the Sage of the Hermitage, the immortal Jackson, from which they have wandered, in pursuit of foreign votes and foreign influence.

Twenty-one years Residence.

The great political measure, proposed by the American party, is the extension of the period of residence, to be required of foreigners, as a condition of naturalization, to be twenty-one years. No measure of equal political importance has been proposed since the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

In the infancy of our nation and the first stages of our experiments of free, republican government, it was deemed safe and advisable, by the wise patriots who in times past so ably and successfully navigated our ship of State, to admit well behaved and well disposed foreigners to the rights of citizenship after a residence of five years. When that term of residence was adopted as a condition of naturalization, the annual emigration of foreigners did not exceed a few thousands. They were of the best and most enterprising portion of the European nations from which they emigrated, and were easily and rapidly absorbed and incorporated into the great body of the American people. There were then no foreign clans or classes among us—no array of foreign nationalities on American soil, clamoring for political power.

But now the case is widely different. The current of foreign emigration has swelled from thousands to millions. The foreign population, instead of blending harmoniously with the native race, is now arrayed in separate and hostile clans, under foreign banners, antagonistic to the American people, with foreign feelings, prejudices, and aims. We have now a FOREIGN vote which is courted, flattered, and even bought by unscrupulous demagogues, as the surest means of acquiring political power. We are rapidly approaching the period of decline and degeneracy of ancient Rome when foreigners, upon whom demagogues had conferred the dignity of Roman citizenship, controlled the affairs of the State, and armed foreign legions, strangers to

the glorious reminiscences of Roman liberty and patriotism, bartered away political power to creatures of their own, the Neros and Caligulas, the oppressors of mankind and the enemies of freedom.

The courtesy which was safely extended to the few thousand foreigners who annually emigrated to this country in the infancy of the republic, has become dangerous, fearfully and fatally dangerous, since it has come to be clamored for by millions of Europeans of every hue of character, including every degree of debasement, depravity and criminality.—Already foreign sophists and demagogues are assailing the fundamental principles of our government. The agents of a foreign Pontiff are boldly advocating a union of Church and State; the introduction into our system of government of an ecclesiastical supervision and control; thus striking at that great principle of the Constitution, that no religion shall ever be established by law. The Red Republicans of Germany and France, atheist an agrarians are, also, propagating their disorganizing doctrines which would overthrow the regulated and Constitutional liberties of this country, and substitute for them the wild licentiousness of European Jacobinism.

Who can doubt that these foreign incendiaries, will continue to labor to carry out their nefarious schemes for the overthrow of American institutions, until they be consummated in the destruction of all that Americans hold dear?—Who does not see that all they lack is the numbers to accomplish their schemes at once.

The man who argues that because Washington and his co-napatriots sanctioned five years, as the period of residence required of foreigners previous to naturalization, the American people still should sanction it, regardless of the vast change in the extent of foreign emigration, only proves himself to be a booby, a sap-head upon whom any amount of argument would be expended in vain.—He ought to emigrate, at once, to China, where men persist in ploughing with a log, because their fathers did so. He is a nodule, whose little brain is incapable of receiving a single new idea. In a word, he's a beautiful specimen of "Progressive Democracy."

The remedy, the safe-guard, against the dangers of the foreign avalanche, is to require twenty-one years residence of the foreigner, before he shall vote. In that time he will have a chance, at least, to get rid of foreign prejudices, habits, and influences, and to become sufficiently Americanized to make a safe and competent guardian of the sacred inheritance of American institutions.

What Constitutes a Good Judge.

A Judge should be profoundly learned in all the learning of the law, and he must know how to use his learning. He is to know not merely the laws which the legislature make; not constitutional and statute law alone, but the other ample and boundless jurisprudence, the common law, which the successive generations of the State have silently built up.. And where is he to find it? In volumes which you must count by thousands, filling libraries, exacting long labours, the labours of a lifetime, abstracted from business and politics, assisted by taking part in our active Judicial administration—such labours as produced the wisdom and won the fame of Parsons, and Marshall, and Kent, and Story, and Holt, and Mansfield. In the next place he must be a man not merely upright, not merely honest and well-intentioned—this of course—but a man who will not respect persons in judgement. He must know nothing about the parties but everything about the case. If a law be passed by a unanimous legislature, clamored for by the general voice of the public, and a case is before him in which the whole community is on one side, and an individual nameless or odious, is on the other, and he believes it to be against the constitution, he must so declare it—or there is no judge. If Athens comes there to demand that the cup of hemlock be put to the lips of the wisest of men, and he believes that he has not corrupted the youth, or omitted to worship the God of the city, nor introduced no new divinities of his own, he must deliver him, although the thunder light on the untrified brow."

Again—he must possess the perfect confidence of the community, that he bear not the sword in vain. To be honest, to be no respecter of persons, is not enough—he must be believed such—he should be one toward whom the love, and trust, and affectionate admiration of the people flow; not a man perched for a summer and winter in our court-houses, and then gone forever—but one to whose benevolent face and bland manners and firm administration of the whole learning of the law we become accustomed; whom our eyes anxiously not in vain explore when we enter the temple of justice; to

wards whom our attachment and trust grow even with the growth of his own eminent reputation; one who might look back from the venerable past years of Mansfield or of Marshall, and recall such testimonials as these to the great and good judge:

"The young men saw me, and hid themselves; and the aged arose, and stood up.

The priests refrained talking, and laid their hands on their mouth.

When the ear heard me, then it blessed me; and when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me;

Because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him.

The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me; and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy.

I put on righteousness, and it clothed me; my judgement was as a robe and a diadem.

I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame.

I was a father to the poor, and the cause which I knew not I searched out.

And I brake the jaws of the wicked, and plucked the spirit out of his teeth."

The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me; and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy.

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